SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1902.

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid. DAILY, per Month NDAY, per Year.

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publication wish to have rejected articles return

At the Manhattan Club.

The condition of the Democracy was revealed last night by the carefully prepared speeches or letters of a number of noted members of the party, at a meeting of the Manhattan Club of this city. The defeat of BRYAN in 1900 and the defeat of Tammany Hall in 1901 had raised considerable expectations that on the night in question some statesman would appear to tell his fellow partisans how they might again deserve and find victory. How those expectations fared will be best described by giving the essence of some of the more important utterances.

Through them it was made apparent that the Democratic party is still too much occupied with the elimination of the discordant and destructive elements within it for the serious work of attack upon the opposition. For example the letter contributed by the Hon. HENRY WATTERSON was mainly a tinkle against "Syndicates," and a repetition of the stale complaint that free trade with our nearest new possession, Porto Rico, had not been established until two years had passed beyond the date first recommended by the late WILLIAM MCKINLEY. A demand, not for the abandonment of our other new erritories, but for "cleaner methods in the administration of their government, an appeal for the avoidance of entagonism to " business," and a scarcely more than cursory reference to a revenue tariff, and the prophet of the Blue Grass slopes was done.

Wherever it is proposed," said Mr. HILL, that our jurisdiction should be permanently maintained." should be the guarantees of the Constitution for personal rights. A search through the speaker's plea for the Constitution in its application to all persons living under the American flag will show no more direct argument for the abandonment of the Philippines than the mention of " trial by jury " as one of the rights which the Constitution will not suffer to be absent from any part of our dominions. Even this Anglo-Saxon institution Mr. HILL could not be said to have insisted on establishing in Luzon at once.

For the Republican doctrines, or, to put the case in broader terms, for the American doctrines with which the fortunes of politics have peculiarly identified Republicanism, namely, hard money, the national credit, the Monroe Doctrine and reciprocity, Mr. HILL is as stalwart as the Republican party is to-day, except that he favors a declaration for " International Bimetallism." And the " great issue of revenue reform " must be " pressed to the front, not to the exclusion of other issues, but prominently and in conjunction therewith " Doesn't this give the Star Eyed Goddess too much company?

Of Col. WATTERSON'S and Mr. HILL'S intense desire to see the Democratic party reorganized into harmony, and purged of what made it looked upon as inimical to our domestic welfare, there can be, of course, no question. But it is equally plain that in the bottom of their hearts they feel that while the country is in the present tremendous process of national expansion and industrial growth the Republican party, into whose hands the guidance of the Government has been committed, ought not to be beaten. We think so, too.

President Eliot on New York.

The impression of "absolute ugliness and squalor " which President ELIOT of Harvard says New York has made on him "during the past three days," is not at all peculiar to him. It is made on every resident no less than on the

President ELIOT, however, should have made allowances for the extraordinary circumstances of this particular time in forming a judgment of New York. The excavation of the subway, a necessary improvement, keeps the streets in almost intolerable disorder and the most offensive unsightliness, during its progress; but the consequence is unavoidable. The work of building the subway has been conducted with remarkable rapidity and the greatest engineering skill, but the interruption of street traffic. or rather obstruction to it, has been lengthened by the failure, from time to time, of supplies of structural steel. " Ugliness" in the appearance of the town is inseparable from this undertaking. The impression of "squalor" produced on President ELIOT, however, is merely a fleeting appearance.

It is all very unbeautiful and sometimes hideous. No broom can sweep the streets clean, no water can wash away the dirt. and nothing can make the town sightly. so long as the digging up of the streets on so great a scale continues. Even those through which the building subway does not pass suffer from the turmoil and confusion of that gigantic undertaking. Dust flies into them from it and many of them are made unsightly by piles of material necessarily accumulated for its construction. But even the Parthenon was not a thing of beauty for Athens while the digging for its foundations was in progress.

The present condition of New York is as irremediable as it is inevitable, but it is only transitory. It is an incident of the growth of a great city which is now adding about a million to its population in a decade. Beauty is compelled to yield to utility. These millions

of people must have sufficient transit, whatever the esthetic sacrifice which must be made in providing it.

Meantime the work of general building improvement has been proceeding at an extraordinarily rapid rate; and it, too, is necessary and inevitable. The progress is toward better things, but while it goes on it makes scars and causes defacement. The end to which it is proceeding is increased grandeur for the town and greater facilities and conveniences for its inhabitants, but in the process temporary ugliness is produced.

President ELIOT came to New York, too, when the greatest snowstorms of the winter had successively blocked the streets, and the snow had been defiled by dust and dirt to an extraordinary degree. Nor has it yet been within human possibility to get rid of the unsightly mass. Herculean labor has been expended in the task of removal. Moreover, the obstacles in the way of rapidity in street cleaning are now extraordinarily great because of the obstructions in the streets caused by the building subway.

English Sentiment During Our Civil War.

The Rev. Dr. NEWMAN HALL, who died at London on Tuesday in his eightysixth year, was notable as a pulpit orator a generation ago, but he had a special distinction for Americans in being one of the few conspicuous Englishmen who took the Union side during our Civil War and defended it stoutly as a preacher and a lecturer. The drift of English sentiment, however, was so strongly the other way, among the upper, the middle and the official classes more especially, that it cannot be said that Dr. HALL's eloquence had much influence. Even that far greater orator and more powerful personality, JOHN BRIGHT, gave expression to Union sympathies, growing out of hatred of slavery which already existed among the working people to a very considerable extent, rather than produced new English conviction favorable to the Northern

The dominant English feeling at that

time is described very strikingly in an

address on the Treaty of Washington, for the settlement of the Alabama claims. more specifically, by Mr. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS. This address was delivered before the New York Historical Society last November, but it has only just been published. It is a calm and judicial history of the proceedings and negotiations leading up to the treaty, and incidentally and necessarily the tone of English sentiment respecting our Civil War is explained and analyzed. The prevailing conviction of the hopelessness of the Union cause which he demonstrates may bring surprise to many of the generation which has grown up since the War; but it must be remembered that expert European military judgment was almost unanimous in holding that the attempt to restore the American Union was a military impossibility. Moreover, as Mr. ADAMS explains, " during the Civil War the entire sympathies and hearty good will of the great body of those composing what are known as the governing and influential classes throughout Europe west of the Vistula were enlisted on the side of the Confederacy." Dislike and distrust of democracy prevailed and the failure of the American experiment was desired.

In England, while " the poor, the lowly and the conscientious," or those to whom a Nonconformist like Dr. NEWMAN originated the beautiful columns that HALL appealed more specifically, " sympathized instinctively with the Union and the North, of the privileged and the moneyed, the commercial and manufacturing classes, it may safely be asserted that nine out of ten were heart and soul on the side of the rebel and slaveholder." With this sympathy went the confident assumption of Southern triumph; and it cannot be denied that there seemed to be very much to justify it. The suppression of a rebellion ex-

tending over a territory so vast, and so bitterly pursued by millions of a race peculiarly strenuous and of unequalled aptitude for warlike resistance, was not looked upon by the South as within the range of human possibility; and even at the North a like feeling prevailed among a large minority of the people, here in the city of New York, more particularly. Prognostications that grass would grow in the streets were heard in many bank parlors and counting houses as the certainty of a clash of arms became more obvious. Even the hearts of some of the stanchest Union

men were almost ready to fail them. In England sympathy with the Confederacy was unrestrained in its frankness of expression. When so late as the close of 1863 pressure by the American Minister had brought about the trial in the Court of Exchequer of the test case of the Alexandra, building in England for the Confederate service, a verdict by the jury for the defendants brought forth a great outburst of applause in the court room. The Alabama and its ravages were followed with English admiration and exultation. The company on the decks of British mail steamers cheered her to the echo as they passed." Ardent sympathy for the South and contemptuous enmity to the Union were " well-nigh pervasive. Nineteen-twentieths of the ruling class," said RICHARD COBDEN in a public speech, "were firmly convinced from the first that the Civil War in America could only end in separation." One of the Confederate agents in England " never met among army and navy men one of either service who did not warmly sympathize with the South." Mr. BENTINCK. a member of Parliament, declared in a speech in 1862, that "wherever I have travelled throughout the length and breadth of the land I never yet have met the man who has not at once said, My wishes are with the Southerners.' This was because, as he explains,

ment that ever disgraced the history of the world." The "unfortunate utterance " of Mr.

the South was " fighting against one of

the most grinding, one of the most

galling, one of the most irritating at-

tempts to establish tyrannical govern-

GLADSTONE, as Mr. ADAMS terms it, was made at about the same time: " We may anticipate with certainty the success of the Southern States, so far as regards their separation from the North. That event is as certain as any event yet future and contingent can be." months later, in Parliament, Mr. GLAD-STONE repeated that " we do not believe that the restoration of the American Union by force is attainable. I believe that the public opinion of this country is unanimous upon that subject. I do not think there is any real or serious ground for doubt as to the issue of the contest." Earl Russell, Mr. GLAD-STONE'S Cabinet associate, had declared in the House of Lords four months before that "the subjugation of the South by the North " " would prove a calamity to the United States and to the world, and especially calamitous to the negro race in those countries. We have learned," said the London Standard, " to dislike and almost to despise the North, to sympathize with and cordially to admire the South." London Times referred to the North as this "insensate and degenerate people. "The defeat of the Federalists," said a Liverpool paper as early as August, 1861, "gives unmixed pleasure; the success of the Confederates is ardently

hoped, nay, confidently predicted." We do not, nor does Mr. ADAMS, recall these expressions of English feeling with any view to reviving resentment because of them. They were natural and inevitable, and they harmonized with the prevailing sentiment of Europe, that the restoration of the American Union was hopeless and was undesirable. Moreover, the event has taken the sting from all these words of evil foreboding. Actually the Union is restored. Every State of the secession Confederacy is now represented in Congress. The whole fabric of political theory for which the South fought is destroyed, and nowhere else more completely than in those States themselves. Nothing remains except a memory, the more tenderly and tenaciously preserved since it is of a dead cause that not even any public sentiment at the South at this time has the glimmer of a desire to revive. Meanwhile in England there has come about a complete revolution of sentiment toward America.

Art, the Mother of the Dollar. A novel but extremely interesting view of art, based on a very deep and early-laid foundation of historic fact, is presented by Mr. BROOKS ADAMS in the last number of the magazine Municipal Affairs. It is addressed to New York particularly, but it may be read profitably by every city in the Union, in all of which Mr. ADAMS, as an American of more than ordinary intensity,

is patriotically interested. Mr. ADAMS tells us that we are handicapped in the great industrial race through lagging behind our rivals in the domain We are suffering too from the wastefulness which art will not tolerate. Why do Americans spend \$100,000,000 a year to see the great cities of Europe? Mr. ADAMS points his answer to this question by picturing the temple of the Acropolis, the " most refined, the most effective and the cheapest form of advertising ever devised." No investment ever yielded " such a large return through so long a period." It is to-day Greece's best asset, and Americans leave some portion of the \$100,000,000 aforesaid on its steps every year. The Carthaginians built a waste temple sheathed with gold, and Corinth still bear her name. The Carthaginian temple perished, but the columns of Corinth still "stand and earn a revenue." Our own Washington was laid out upon a specific plan a hundred years ago and at last is becoming one of the most beautiful cities of the earth. It is now the "most fashionable winter watering place in America, and 140 or 150 rich families might well pay the interest on \$100,000,000."

"You," says Mr. ADAMS, addressing this community, " can do far more for New York than Congress has done for Washington. You can make her alike a financial and artistic capital, and by so doing you will aid our common country.

THE SUN has always looked upon the Public Library building on Reservoir Square as one of the city's very best investments. So also of the Central Park, and of the Speedway. But these are only guideposts on the road to a state of civic beauty which, every year, will keep at home a larger and larger portion of the \$100,000,000 that used to take an annual trip abroad. Mr. ADAMS'S article supplements well the recent remarks by the Hon. ANDREW H. GREEN regarding the neglect of plan in developing New York.

Will There Be a Split in the British Liberal Party?

As we expected, the repudiation of Home Rule by Lord ROSEBERY in his speech at Liverpool has put an end to his connection with the Liberal party, as at present organized under the Parliamentary leadership of Sir HENRY CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN. The latter gentleman naturally inquired whether, in his reference to Home Rule, Lord ROSEBERY spoke "from the interior of our political tabernacle, or from some vantage ground outside." In a letter to the London Times Lord ROSEBERY replies that he understands that, by his utterance, he placed himself "outside Sir HENRY's tabernacle, but not," he thinks, "in solitude." The reply means, if it means anything, that Lord Rose-BERY expects to be joined by Mr. As-QUITH, by Sir EDWARD GREY and by other conspicuous members of the party which Mr. GLADSTONE left behind him. We shall presently see to what extent this expectation is well founded.

Does Lord Rosebery then mean to found a third, or rather a fourth, party -we say fourth because the Irish Nationalists, since the fusion of non-Parnellites, disown any alliance with the Liberals? A fourth party, if it consisted only of seceders from the organization headed by Sir H. CAMPBELL-BANNER-MAN, would be insignificant in point of numbers. It can acquire magnitude

and importance only by causing a sertion of the Conservatives by the Liberal-Unionists, who in the Salisbury Cabinet had several representatives, including the Duke of Devonshire and Mr. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN. Is such a desertion likely? We observe that such a move is vehemently opposed by the Spectator, which is the organ par excellence of the Liberal-Unionists.

The Spectator says that, if Lord Rose-BERY desires to join the Liberal-Unionists, he should be welcomed, and, presumably, invited to a seat among the leaders of that body. But that the Liberal-Unionists should abandon the Conservatives, through whose cooperation alone they were enabled to defeat Home Rule, is pronounced absurd. The Conservatives have borne the heat and the burden of the battle which began in June, 1886, and the Spectator thinks that it would be both foolish and treacherous to desert them now in favor of a recent convert to the anti-Home Rule cause. If, in speaking thus, the Spectator is expressing the views of the Duke of Devonshire, of Mr. JOSEPH CHAM-BERLAIN and of other Liberal-Unionist chiefs, it may turn out that Lord Rose-BERY has fallen between two stools.

Who knows, however, but the Spectator may have spoken hastily and without authority in this instance? At the time when its article was published, Lord ROSEBERY'S speech at Liverpool had not been followed by his definite withdrawal from the Liberal party. He had not positively burnt his ships. It is possible, if not probable, that, before taking a last irrevocable step, Lord ROSEBERY received assurances, not only from many Liberal-Unionists, but also from some disaffected members of the Conservative party, that, in their opinion, the hour was ripe for the evolution of a new political organization. If he has received no such assurances, his exhibition of independence is a rash one, and it may be that Mr. Asquitt and Sir EDWARD GREY will decline to follow him warfare may satisfy young men such as LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL, Mr. A. J. BALFOUR and Sir DRUMMOND WOLF were when they first began their Ishmaelite operations, but veteran politicians who have tasted the sweets of power will scarcely find anything alluring in the prospect of isolation and impotence.

We shall soon learn whether Lord ROSEBERY'S latest demonstration is a master-shot or a flash in the pan.

The Tan Beneath the Black.

A dread secret has come out of the slush and ooze in the streets of Chicago, and thousands of Chicago men, glasses of fashion and moulds of form, are having dark thoughts. We take from the Chicago Tribune the details of one case out of cases innumerable:

"Two young men came downtown yesterday They were proud of themselves, and particularity of their shoes. The gloss was of the finest. A they moved through the streets the shine becamclouded. Later it took on a murkiness. The there appeared what seemed to be spots of mud These enlarged rapidly. The young men stepped into a hallway to investigate. The deception became clear. The shoes were tan and the wearer had been victimized."

The vanishing of the tan shoe was one of the most curious whims of taste. For a time, a pretty long time, millions of feet were clothed in brown or yellow. Then it occurred to persons with a desire for distinction or an abhorrence of the profane populace that tan shoes were too common and ought to be avoided by the diligent seeker after choice and seemly dress. The reaction spread, at first, perhaps, less by conscious imitation than by that imperceptible wave of opinion or fantasy or prejudice or fear which produces a panic or a craze. People who had rejoiced in tan shoes now kicked them away with a shudder of disgust. Sober black replaced the brilliant hue on which the artist boot polisher had expended so much oil and paste and muscle. The revel was over.

Puritanism resumed its sway. But where did all the unsold condemned shoes go to? Some shoe firms gave their tan shoes away for a song. In Chicago other firms, of a more economical disposition, sent them to the dvers. Two Chicago dve houses have changed 18,000 pairs from tan to black. but the snow water is cruel to the new color. Besides, the hooks and eyelets can't be dyed. Exposure awaits the rash man who ventures into the snow in a pair of these imperfectly metamorphosed shoes. So the word has gone forth to the wise: Wear rubbers; and the chivalry of Chicago obeys.

May the Seventy-first Regiment make good by its future history the loss of the records of its heroism in the past!

Into what degradation a newspaper must descend to maintain the defence of Rear Admiral SCHLEY is shown in the New York Times of Friday in its article attempting to break the force of President ROOSEVELT'S decision that Sampson, and not SCRLEY, was in command at Santiago:

" An officer is in command when he is in signalling distance from his fleet. In his deposition printed in the record of the Court of Claims Admiral SAMP son states that at the moment when the Spanlards came out of the barbor the New York was seven

We assume that this assertion is taken from the report of Admiral Sampson's testimony concerning the right of the Harvard to share in the Santiago bounty page 89, Court of Claims, Naval Bounty No. 2. It appears there that the Harvard, which was lying off Siboney, was "two miles or more from the New York at the instant the engagement commenced, and approximately nine miles from the neares vessel of the United States when on her

regular blockading station off Santiago." Of course this is either a misprint or a slip in statement. Siboney, where the Harvard was lying, is but nine and a quarter miles east of the mouth of Santiago harbor, and, according to the well-known practice of the blockade, the "regular blockading station" of the vessel on the Siboney end of the line was between three and four miles east of the harbor mouth.

In conflict with this isolated accident of type or tongue is the testimony, direct or indirect, from the Iowa, the Oregon, the Indiana, the Gloucester and the New York, and for that matter, the standing order for the blockade and every newspaper report that ever described it We suspect that the immediate author

of this trick with testimony in the Times is that transformed alumnus of the Naval Academy, Mr. PARK BENJAMIN, to whom we have seen the same contemptible endeavor credited in the organ of the Welcher of Nacirema, the Baltimore American

It is painfully evident that the loss life in the Park Avenue Hotel fire was due to blundering that, in the circumstances, was scarcely short of criminal. Time and again it has been demonstrated that fireproof buildings are not what they seem Fully an hour before the hotel caught fire the great armory of the Seventy-first Regiment across the street was blazing like a bonfire, and a high northeast gale was carrying a steady stream of sparks over the hotel building. Every road around the burning armory was a sticky morass of soft clinging snow that hampered the work of the Fire Department.

There could have been no plainer warning of danger. Ordinary precaution demanded that every person in the hotel should be awakened and warned of the danger that threatened.

It is admitted that this was not done No warning was sent out from the office until fire was already established in the building, an hour after the armory across the street was fully ablaze. This was a criminal omission, but if other precautions n the proper equipment of the hotel had been taken it still need not have cost a life. The fire damaged only the fourth. fifth and sixth floors of the building and yet sixteen persons perished in it and a score more were injured. The hotel was not provided with fire escapes nor was there any emergency fire hose in the halls.

Why were these ordinary precautions neglected? The proprietor says that he did not think that they were needed because the building was so thoroughly fireproof Is it customary to leave such matters en tirely to the judgment of the hotel pro prietor?

ENGLISH WOMEN'S CLOTHES. Overdressed Not So Much as Regards

Expense as Quantity. The complaint that English women are overdressed sounds strange to American ears as it has not been the general opinion here that they were extravagant in the into the camp of a fourth party. Guerrilla matter of their clothes. Even when they are attired in the most ceremonious style it has commonly been said by American critics that they usually managed to do it on an outlay that would have been impossible to an American girl under the me circumstances.

Some opinions on the subject were av pressed by a woman, who, after serving as the manager of the local branch of a London tailor set up for herself here in business

"English women are not accustomed to pay nearly so much for their clothes as the Americans," she said. to expensive makers only when they are in a very smart set or are very rich.

"The women of the royal families of

"The women of the royal families of England set a splendid example to other English women in their economy of dress and their expenditures are very little. Here all kinds of women spend money

drees, and large amounts in comparison with the cost of dress abroad.

"What the writer, who makes the com-plaint meant, was, in all probability that, the English women put on more clothes than women of any other nation. That is perfectly true. They can pile more things on themselves than any other women. "They think nothing of wearing with an ordinary walking suit a feather boa, usually cocks' plumes, a lace scarf and a fur tippet if they happen to possess one. This over-ornamentation does not seem in the least

ornamentation does not seem in the least excessive to an English woman.

"English women are also likely to put on jewels to the same extent. In evening dress there is no end to the amount of ornamentation they are capable of.

"They put on feathers, boas, and aigrets to an incredible extent. English women

to an incredible extent. English women are overdressed but not from the expense of their dress; it is from the amount of their dress; it is from the amount of think superflous trimmings they seem to think necessary.

QUEBEC'S SEPARATION PLAN. Practical Breaking Up of Canadian Confederation Suggested.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Feb. 22.-A sensation has been caused here by a notice of motion given in the Legislature last evening by M. Perreault, member for Chambly county of a request to have the Quebec Parliament take the initiative in asking the British Parliament to amend the British North America Act in such a way as to involve practically the breaking up of the Canadian Confederation. The resolution is as follows: "That in the opinion of this House the

revenues allotted to the various provinces by the British North America act are insufficient to allow of their meeting the requirements of the public service and at the same time of giving the necessary aid to colonization, to agriculture, to the development of our industries and the improvement of our educational system; that the interpre-tation given to various clauses of the Con-stitution has endangered the existence of our local institutions, and that the Governour local institutions, and that the Government of Canada and those of other provinces should be invited to join the Government of the Province of Quebec in asking the Parliament of the United Kingdom to make such changes in the confederation Act as may alter the basis on which the federal subsidy is calculated, secure to the provinces subsidy is calculated, secure to the provinces an exclusive control over their public properties and over the railways within their limits, allow of their imposing export duties on the products of their forest and mines, and confer upon the Govern ment of Great Britain the right of disallowing provincial laws now exercised by that of Canada."

There is a current belief here that this motion is of ministerial inspiration and that, consequently, it will be adopted by a ma-jority vote of the House.

Returned Fares for Ten-Minute Blocks. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The Assembly bill introduced by Mr. Richter to compel a street car company to refund the fare or issue a pass to each person after a block of ten minutes, strikes me as being a first-class measure in every respect for the working people of New York, particularly on such days as last Monday.

I am employed within a very short dis-tance of THE SUN office, and I am on an verage of least twice a week ferced to leave he car for some reason or another, and com-

the car for some reason or another, and conpelled to finish my journey on toot.

Into some their happens to thousands of
men, women and young girls, who are compelled to work daily for a livelihood. Kindly
give this enclosed bill your kind consideration and place it before the readers of your
paper as I consider this bill strictly a bill
for the benefit of the working and poor people
of this great city. FIRST AVENUE, Feb. 20.

Leaky Ferryboat.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Will you of give the attention of your paper to the deplorable condition of the ferryboat Central in the service of the New Jersey Cen-tral Railroad? The boat has been in comtrai Railroad? The boat has been in commission since 1862. On the trip over this morning she was leaking so badly that one of the cabins was flooded. The paddle-box partition is broken in several places, and the boat has been so patched and repaired that her condition is considered by the men who are obliged to travel on her as very unsafe.

HENRY P. CONDIT.

WESTPIELD, N. J., Feb. 21.

Prince Henry and Goebel of Kentucky.

To The Editor of The Sun-Sir: Does Congressman Wheeler of Kentucky forget that Wilhelm Goebel, the patron saint of the modern Kentucky Democracy, was 50 per cent. "Dutcher" than Prince Henry? Goebel's father and mother were both "Dutch," while Prince Henry is the son of an English World D. Theodore Farthanguran. COVINGTON, Ky., Feb. 20. THEODORE PRELINGHUTSEN.

NEW COPPER AND IRON FIELDS. Discoveries That Are Making Africa More

of the thirty in the second will be a second to the second

Important to the World. The office of the Chartered South Africa Company in London received, the other day, from its agents in north Rhodesia the report of the discovery of a new copper field estimated to cover forty square miles The field is about 150 miles north of Victoria Falls near the border of the Congo Free State and runs over into that territory.

Mining engineers in the service of the company are now taking out ore which assays 44 per cent. copper, besides a large percentage of silver. It is said that the company attaches so much importance to this discovery that the route of the Cape to Cairo Railroad will be diverted a considerable distance to the west in order to pass through the copper field. It is expected that this section of the railroad will be completed early next year.

Signs continue to multiply that Africa will be of great value to the world on account of its vast resources in copper and iron as well as for its gold and diamond deposits. The Roman Catholic Society mown as the White Fathers, whose missionaries have long been at work on the shores of Lake Tanganyika, have been making very careful exploration of the large Marungu and Utembue districts to the west of the lake and have marked many locations where copper and iron resources are found in abundance.

A short report of their work, with the fine map they have made of their surveys showing topographic features and minhas just been published in eral deposits. Petermanns Mitteilungen. It is especially interesting for the light it throws upon the metal resources in this region about which very little has been heard until this time

Tanganvika is one of the regions that efore very long will have easy and rapid mmunications with the sea. fore certain that this region of important mineral wealth will before a great while be brought within the reach of Caucasian enterprise.

The White Fathers regard Marungu as more important in its copper resources than any other part of Africa of which they have heard. They say that as they travelled through the country they learned to recognize, at a distance, the localities where copper was likely to be found.

The earth containing copper ore, on ecount of its greater hardness, has withstood the processes of denudation more successfully than the surrounding country, with the result that the copper areas stand comparatively high above the general level so that they are easily recognizable.

A great deal of the copper is almost pure. On account of the difficulty of reducing the ore the natives have worked very little of it. Naturally their processes of obtaining the metal are very primitive. Nothing could induce these barbarous

tribes, who had no training in European methods of mining, to work underground, in which respect they differ from their brethren in South Africa, who have been trained to toil in the gold mines thousands of feet beneath the surface.

But the Tanganvika natives have merely scratched the surface for the copper they have obtained. Sometimes they attack a vein of copper ore, which outcrops, but they follow it no deeper than they can throw the earth and ore out on the surface with their hands.

Their only mining implement is the native mattock or hoe which they use in tilling their fields. It is very effective in clearing away the earth around the ore and in breaking off pieces of the ore which are taken to their villages to be smelted in their rude ovens.

The White Fathers also report great quantities of iron ore along the banks of the rivers flowing into Tanganyika, particularly along the Lufuko and Miobosi. Among the iron ores is a great deal of magnetic iron, with which the natives can do nothing because their ovens are too primitive for its reduction.

SUPPLIES FOR GREENLAND.

The Danes Have Reached Their New Station Every Year Since They Founded It. A while ago the Danish supply steamer

Godthasb returned to Copenhagen from her annual visit to Angmagsalik on the east coast of Greenland. This is the only station that Denmark has on the east coast. It was founded five or six years ago for the purpose of trading with the natives and carrying on missionary work among them.

The east coast has always been regarded as very difficult to approach on account of the masses of floe ice which press against it during the summer season. In every year, however, since the station was started, it has been reprovisioned by a steamer from Denmark

Considerable trade is carried on with the 500 natives who exchange the characteristic products of Greenland for European commodities they have learned to prize. The missionaries are having a good influence and no unfavorable report has ever been heard with regard to Denmark's latest colonial enterprise.

There are romantic reasons why the world should be interested in the little station of Angmagsalik and glad to hear of its prosperity. The Esquimaux living there were never heard of by the white race until a comparatively short time ago. Hemmed in by the glaciers which extend into the sea north and south of the little stretch of coast they occupy, these natives had been completely cut off from the world perhaps for centuries. Until Capt. Holm discovered them along the coast between 65 degrees and 66 degrees north latitude, in his remarkable journey of 1883-85, these people knew nothing of the world out-side their little habitat.

They were not known to their relatives of west Greenland. In fact they were a lost part of the human race that had strayed away from their fellows and been forgotten. Holm spent ten months in Angmagsalik, and therefore had an excellent opportunity to study the inhabitants, who differ in many respects from all other E-quinau tribes. They numbered, when Holm saw them,

They numbered, when they below they were, of course, pure-blood Esquimaux, while in west Greenland there is scarcely a pure Esquimau, for all the natives have a greater or less admixture of European blood. They spoke a dialect of the Esquimau blood, and were understood with diffilanguage and were understood with diffithe west coast natives the explorer

The sea was the source of nearly all their riches. There they found their food, and the ice brought to them trunks of trees, planks and a considerable amount of debris from shipwrecked vessels. Thus, though they knew nothing whatever of the world outside their homes, they had long been able to use some articles made by civi-Their harpoons were tipped with iron

from the hoop iron washed on their shore; and relies of many a ship that went down probably hundreds of miles from their coast, were found in their humble huts serving some useful though unaccustomed pur

pose.

Their lives have been greatly changed since they came to the knowledge of their fellow men. They trade not only with the whites, but also with the natives of the west coast. They have discovered that the world is large and that it is good for them to know other people and to acquire from them the useful knowledge they have to lurger!

SVERDRUP AND THE FRAM. The Norwegians Decide to Walt Before

Sending a Search Party. A few months ago the Norwegian promoters of Arctic research expressed their firm belief that Capt. Sverdrup and his vessel the Fram had pushed their way through Smith Sound, passed around the north end of Greenland and were now somewhere on the east coast of the great island. The Norwegians proposed next spring to send a real party to that coast.

Their faith in this supposition has now been greatly shaken by a letter from Dr. Robert Stein, who, when he went north to explore Ellesmere Land some two years ago, took a large quantity of mail for Sverdrup and his men. Dr. Stein said that though he had spent two winters on Smith Sound he had discovered no trace of Sverdrup and he did not believe that the explorer had overcome the difficulty conditions of ice navigation in Smith Sound.

He therefore had no confidence that Sverdrup had left the neighborhood of Ellesmere Land through Smith Sound He was of the opinion, as THE SUN recently suggested, that Sverdrup had gone west through Jones Sound and was either attempting to make the Northwest passage to Behring Strait or was trying to get north through the sea to the west of Ellesmere

Sverdrup had distinctly announced his intention to explore the archipelago north of Greenland and to trace the unknown part of the east coast of that island. It is indeed very surprising that he should have left the place in Smith Sound where he passed his first winter, changed his plans and sailed away to carry them out withpassed his first winter, changed his plans and sailed away to carry them out without leaving any news of his intentions with Peary who would gladly have forwarded to Europe any communication which Sverdrup had to make to his friends.

As it is they have not the slightest idea of the whereaboute of the Fram. She may be treated to such through the changels.

be trying to push through the channels north of this continent and achieve the complete Northwest passage, which has never yet been done by a single vessel.

This passage, so long sought for in vain is known to exist only because one vessel. from Behring Sea and another from Jones

Sound came so near together, during the Franklin search, that sledge parties easily passed between them.
If, on the other hand, Sverdrup turned north after passing through Jones Sound may be making new discoveries in the unknown northern part of the Parry Archi-pelago, or he may have passed beyond the islands into the waters of the unknown

Arctic Sea.

The fact is, however, that all guesses as to Sverdrup's whereabouts are futile. Nobody knows at present, within thousands of miles, where he may be; a search for him would be the Franklin search over again with an excellent prospect, if misfortune has befallen him, that his fate might no

has befallen him, that his fate might not be discovered for a dozen years, if ever, however many expeditions might be sent out to find traces of him.

It is not surprising therefore that the Norwegians have decided to wait a while before trying to carry out measures of relief. Sverdrup had supplies to last at least another year and it is hoped that news may be received from him during the coming season.

SVEN HEDIN BAFFLED. The Tibetans Thwart His Efforts to Reach Lhasa in Disguise.

All the newspapers have announced the arrival in Cashmere of the famous explorer, Sven Hedin, from his field of explorations in Central Asia. No cable reports, however, have reached this country with regard to his adventures in Tibet while crossing that vast country to India, except the vague statement that he lost a part of his expedition.

The telegraphic despatch which he has sent to the King of Sweden shows that he had a most exciting time while travelling through that forbidden country. His despatch is lacking in detail, but gives a brief outline of his adventures.

It appears that he could not resist the temptation of making an effort, like many explorers before him, to reach the forbidden city of Lhasa. So he disguised himself as a pilgrim and succeeded in approachass within a few miles.

The town was thrown into much excitement by the sudden discovery that a foreigner was approaching the city, and he was at once made a prisoner. Fortunately for the explorer he was not tortured as the Englishman Lander was when he tried to ch Lhasa from the north

reach Lhasa from the north.

Hedin was well treated by the express command of the Dalai Lama. Perhaps this was partly due to the friendly relations which seem to have been established by the mission which, at the request of the Czar of Russia, was sent to St. Petersburg about a year ago by the Dalai Lama. burg about a year ago by the Dalai Lama. Hedin, however, not content with the failure of his first attempt, made another effort to reach the city. This time 500 Tibetan soldiers sent against him attacked

Tibetan soldiers sent against him attacked him without any parley and destroyed a large part of his caravan. This put an end to his ambition to reach Lhasa.

As he had only a few followers his words referring to the loss of most of his caravan apply very likely to his baggage train of camels. He says that he managed to save "the results of my expedition," which probably refers to the voluminous note books which, as he reported earlier, contained the minute details of many interesting discoveries; also his map material on which he had spent much labor, his surveys being so detailed that, as he said surveys being so detailed that, as he said he would be able to make large scale maps of all the regions visited. It is to be hoped also, that he was able

to save the relics of the earlier civilization he discovered in the Gobi desert which he was bringing home. His reverse would have been truly disastrous if he had los his notebooks and route surveys, for then he would not have been able to detailed report he expects to publish of the result of his long labors.

Her Scarfpin Recovered From a Cow's Heart. From the Atlanta Constitution

From the Atlanta Consentumen.
CARROLLION. Ga., Feb. 19.—The finding of a gold searf pin imbedded in the heart of a cow butchered here for market has aroused a deal of interest.

A local butcher who was preparing the beef after it had been slaughtered, made the discovery. The pin had pierced its way literally into the heart of the arms of and had evidently been in that position for some time, as it had grown into the tissues of that organ. at organ

of that organ.

The cow was purchased by Robert Gaston, a farmer of East End, from Mrs. Wilhelf Helton, the wife of a blocksmith near that place. She identified the pin as belong as to her, stating that it had been lost some

A British Surgeons Note's on American Hospitals.

Dr. G. B. Ferguson. President of the British Medical Association, in the British Medical Journal. The great characteristic of the American hos pitals, the worship of asepsis, I have never see 22 consistently and completely carried out may's

of the radiant polypharmacy of the great Ameri-can manufacturing chemists, which is judged, much more en écidence in Britain than in America, and a more en écidence in Britain than in America, There was a simplicity and directo ican hospital prescriptions which told of and knowledge. My advice to others is to do as I did A vide

to America is in many ways a great eye op The American hospitals are second in anno, will, I venture to say, surprise, as pract as will delight and instruct, many for its player and surgeons.
"See the American at home, and you will see some

of the cieverest men and the handsomest with in the world."

The No-Valentine Championship

Valentine Day has come without a single vale e in town. Lahoma puts a chip on his shoulder. and defies any town in America to surpass it i the march toward higher civilization. Obscarding the valentine places us at the head of the procession.